

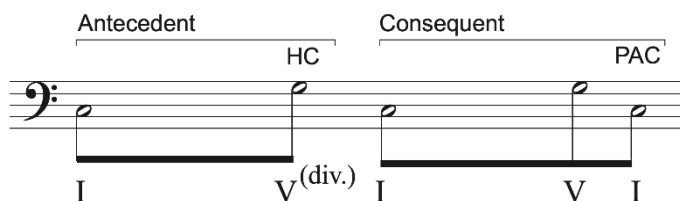


MTO 27.4 Examples: Cubero, Romantic Periods

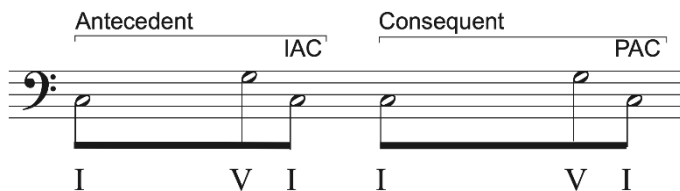
(Note: audio, video, and other interactive examples are only available online)

<https://mtosmt.org/issues/mto.21.27.4/mto.21.27.4.cubero.html>

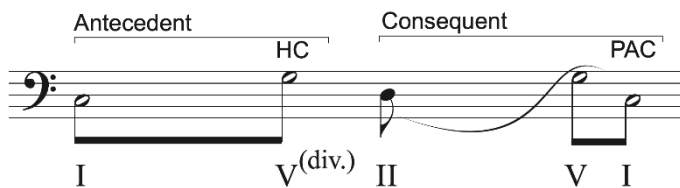
Example 1. Harmonic layout of a typical Classical-style period



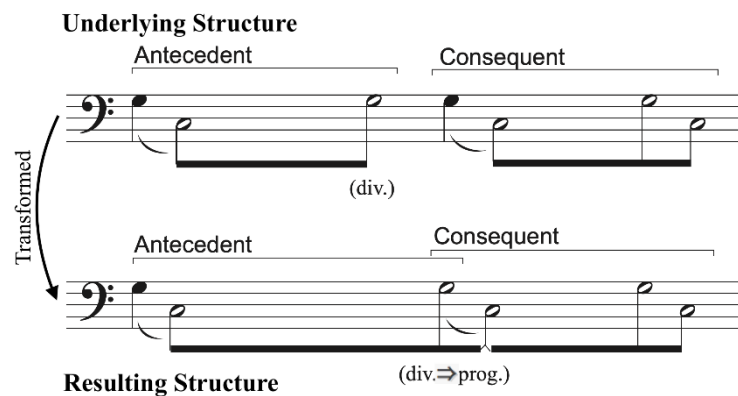
Example 2. Harmonic layout of a less common type of Classical-style period



Example 3. Harmonic layout of a less common type of Classical-style period



Example 4. Harmonic layout of a period with overlapping phrases



Example 5. Chopin, Mazurka in F minor, op. 63, no. 2, mm. 1–16

(a) Annotated score

Antecedent

Lento

1

9

Consequent

V⁷ ————— I

V⁷ ————— I

V (div.)

(b) Voice-leading sketch

1 5 9 13

Antecedent Consequent

V⁹⁻⁸⁻⁷⁻⁶⁻⁵⁻⁴⁻³⁻²⁻¹ (auxiliary) I III V (div.) V⁹⁻⁸⁻⁷⁻⁶⁻⁵⁻⁴⁻³⁻²⁻¹ (auxiliary) I^{b7} IV⁵⁻⁶ V⁶⁻⁵⁻⁴⁻³⁻²⁻¹ I

Example 6. Chopin, Mazurka in G minor, op. 67, no. 2, mm. 1–16

(a) Annotated score

Antecedent
basic idea

basic idea

continuation

1 5

p *sf* *sf* *sf*

V^7 I IV — I IV — I IV —

Consequent
basic idea

basic idea

continuation

9 13

overlap

V^7 (div. $\Rightarrow$ prog.) I

(b) Voice-leading sketch

Antecedent

Consequent

1 5 9 13

3rd

5th (gapped)

V^7 (auxiliary) I V_3^6 III V^7 I IV — I IV — I IV (div. $\Rightarrow$ prog.) V^6 I II_3^6 V^7 I

Example 7. Chopin, Mazurka in G minor, op. 67, no. 2, mm. 1–16, hypothetical prototype

Antecedent
basic idea

basic idea

continuation

1 5

p *sf* *sf* *sf*

V^7 I IV — I IV — I IV — (no overlap)

Consequent
basic idea

basic idea

continuation

9 13

V^7 (div.)

Example 8. Chopin, Mazurka in A-flat major, op. 17, no. 3, mm. 41–56

(a) Annotated score

Antecedent
basic idea

basic idea

continuation

41

p

cresc.

dim.

smorz.

V⁸⁻⁷⁻⁶⁻⁴⁻³

I

V⁷

Consequent
basic idea

overlap

basic idea

continuation

49

p (cf. m. 41)

cresc.

(cf. m. 49–50)

V⁷ (div. ⇒ prog.)

I

(b) Voice-leading sketch

(41)

(45)

(49)

(53)

Antecedent

Consequent

5th

cf. m. 41

cf. mm. 49–50

V⁸⁻⁷⁻⁶⁻⁴⁻³ (auxiliary)

I

III

V⁷

(div. ⇒ prog.)

I

III

V⁷

I

Example 9. Harmonic layout of a period where the antecedent's closing V is prolonged

Underlying Structure

Antecedent

Consequent

(div.)

Transformed

Antecedent

Consequent

Resulting Structure

(div. ⇒ prog.)

Example 10. Beethoven, Bagatelle in G minor, op. 126, no. 2, mm. 27–41

(a) Annotated Score

Antecedent
Cantabile

27 31 34 HC

35 Consequent (cf. m. 34) 39 Dissipated Cadence

cresc.

V^{5-6} VI II^6 V (div. $\Rightarrow$ prog.) I
(from m. 34)

(b) Voice-leading sketch

Antecedent HC Consequent Dissipated Cadence

reaching over // reaching over //

VI II^6 V

BbM: I II^6 V I II^6 V^{4-3} (div. $\Rightarrow$ prog.) I $(5-6)$ Cm: I II^6 V^{4-3} ✕

Example 11. Felix Mendelssohn, Song without Words in E-flat major, op. 53, no. 2, mm. 1–21

(a) Annotated Score

The annotated score for measures 1–21 of Mendelssohn's "Song without Words" in E-flat major, op. 53, no. 2, is presented in three systems. The notation includes piano (p), forte (f), and fortissimo (sfz) dynamics, as well as crescendo (cresc.) markings. Structural annotations include "Antecedent Basic mini-sentence" (measures 1–6), "Consequent Basic mini-sentence (cf. m. 1)" (measures 8–10), and "Contrasting mini-sentence" (measures 12–14). Harmonic annotations include V⁷, I⁶, II⁷, V⁹, and I. A phrase expansion based on the basic melodic material of the period is noted between measures 15 and 17. The score concludes with a PAC (Perfect Authentic Cadence) at measure 21.

(b) Voice-leading sketch

The voice-leading sketch for measures 1–21 of the piece is shown in a single system. It illustrates the voice-leading lines for the treble and bass staves, with dashed lines indicating voice-leading paths. The sketch includes structural annotations: "Antecedent" (measures 1–6) and "Consequent" (measures 10–14), with a reference to "cf. m. 1". A phrase expansion is noted between measures 15 and 17, with a reference to "cf. mm. 9–13". Harmonic annotations include I, II⁷, V⁹, I, IV^(5—6), V⁷ (div. ⇒ prog.), I, IV^(5—6), V⁶⁻⁷₄₋₃, and I. The sketch concludes with a PAC (Perfect Authentic Cadence) at measure 21.

Example 12. Robert Schumann, *Wiegenliedchen*, op. 124, no. 6, mm. 1–16

(a) Annotated Score

Antecedent

1 Nicht schnell

5

HC

echoes mm. 5–6 *

I V (div.) I V VII⁶/II V

Consequent

9

cf. m. 8

13

cf. m. 8

PAC

dim.

II (V) from m. 8 V⁷ (div. => prog.) I

(b) Voice-leading sketch

① Antecedent ⑤ ⑨ Consequent ⑬

(echo mm. 5–6)

cf. m. 8

cf. m. 8

follows

GM: I₃ VI V I V I V Am: I₃ VI V I GM: V⁷ I₃ I

GM: I V (div.) I V (div. => prog.) 7 I

Example 13. A common harmonic layout for a period whose antecedent ends on a predominant

Underlying Structure

Antecedent Consequent

(div.)

Transformed

Antecedent Consequent

Resulting Structure

(div. => prog.)

Example 14. Robert Schumann, *Gesänge der Frühe*, op. 133, no. 5, mm. 1–8

(a) Annotated score

Antecedent 1 Consequent 5 IAC

No cadence

DM: (III[#]) ————— I IV^(5-#5-6) V⁷ I IV^(5-#5-6) V⁷ I

Detailed description: This musical score for the first eight measures of 'Gesänge der Frühe' (Op. 133, No. 5) by Robert Schumann is annotated with harmonic and structural information. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into an 'Antecedent' (measures 1-4) and a 'Consequent' (measures 5-8), with an 'IAC' (Initial Apprehension Cadence) at the end. Measure 1 is marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The harmonic analysis below the staff identifies the chords: D major (labeled as (III[#])), I, IV^(5-#5-6), V⁷, I, IV^(5-#5-6), V⁷, and I. A 'No cadence' label is placed over measures 3 and 4. A bracket labeled '5' spans measures 5 through 8.

(b) Voice-leading sketch

① Antecedent ⑤ Consequent

reaching over reaching over c.f. mm. 3–6 reaching over

3rd

(div. ⇒ prog.)

DM: (III[#]) ————— I IV^(5-#5-6) V⁷ I IV^(5-#5-6) V⁷ I

Detailed description: This voice-leading sketch focuses on the melodic lines of the voice and piano parts. It shows the 'reaching over' technique where a voice line continues across a bar line. The sketch is divided into an 'Antecedent' (measures 1-4) and a 'Consequent' (measures 5-8). The harmonic analysis below the staff is identical to the annotated score. A '3rd' label indicates a third interval in the piano part. A bracket labeled 'c.f. mm. 3–6' is placed over measures 7 and 8. A label '(div. ⇒ prog.)' is placed over measures 5 and 6, indicating a divergence and progression. The voice-leading lines are marked with circled numbers 1 and 5.

Example 15. Fanny Mendelssohn-Hensel, “Ferne” op. 9, no. 2

(a) Annotated score

Antecedent *basic idea* *basic idea* continuation

Andante. *p*

Singstimme.

1. O al-te Hei-math süß! wo find ich wie-der dich? welch ei-ne
2. O fer-ner Lie-bes-schein, glü-ht wie-der nach mir her, soll dies mein
3. Bald-süch-tich Lin-de-rung bei dir, o Thrä-nen-guss, denk' du an es

Pianoforte.

I V⁶ I

No cadence

Consequent
basic idea

basic idea

cresc.

f

dim.

1. Qual ——— ist dies!

2. Glück — — — ke sein?

3. ist ge — — nung.

Warum ver — folgt du mich?

Mir fällt das Leid zu schwer,

Dann den ich ih — ren Kuss

war um er — tö — dtest

werdenkt wohl mei — ner,

und dass ich wan — dern

IV⁶ ————— ♯6 V (div. → prog.)

continuation

IAC In stanzas 1–2, IAC appears in m. 1

p *pp*

1. mich? warum er - tö - - - - - ddest mich?

2. wer? werdenkt wohl mei - - - - - ner, wer?

3. muss, und dass ich wan - - - - - dern muss.

I IV⁶ V⁷—3 I

(b) Voice-leading sketch

The musical score is for 'The Rose Tree' in G minor. It features a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass line is in the bass staff. The score is divided into two main sections: 'Antecedent' (measures 2-11) and 'Consequent' (measures 13-25). A '3rd' ending is marked at measure 11. The harmonic progression is indicated below the bass staff: Gm: I, IV⁶, 6, V(div. → prog.) I, IV⁶, V⁷_{4-#}, I. Annotations include 'motion from an inner voice' and 'motion into a inner voice'.